GHAZIPUR.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME ~~XXXIX~~ XXX

OF THE

)istrict Gazetteers of the United Provinces

of Agra and Oudh.

rinted by F. Luker, S .AHABAD : endent, Government Press, United Pro   es.

Price 12 as. (1 s.) 1915.

GHAZIPUR.

Supplementary notes and statistics to

VOLUME ~~XXXIX~~ XXIX

OF THE

District Gazetteers of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

ALLAHABAD:

Printed by F. Luker, Superintendent, Government Press, United Provinces,

1915.

Notes for the 'B' Volume of the Gazetteer of the Ghazipur district 1901-1911.

Page 22.—RAINFALL.

Before Rainfall Section insert new section.

AEROLITES.

There were 2 remarkable falls of aerolites in the district on the 9th May 1907 and the 7th January 1910. The largest of the stones is said to have weighed a maund.

Page 26.—PLAGUE.

Among the other causes of death the most prominent are bowel complaints, especially dysentery (which is a frequent resultant of malarial fever) and plague. The latter first made its appearance in 1900, when a single imported case occurred in a village on the Ballia border. Six more cases were reported in the following year, and in 1902 the reported deaths aggregated 23, but were still confined to the same locality. At the close of 1903, however, three more villages were attacked, and in the ensuing January a few cases occurred in the town of Ghazipur. The disease then spread with alarming rapidity and, by the end of 1904, had obtained a complete hold of the district, the total number of deaths for that year being no fewer than 13,080. So far from abating, the figures rose to 20,128 in 1905; but this apparently was the climax, for, in the following year, the number of recorded deaths was only 1,413. In 1907 the disease broke out with renewed virulence, 12,994 deaths being ascribed to this cause alone. In the two following years the epidemic was not so bad, but in the last four months of 1910 there were 6,090 deaths, and in the first five months of 1911, 13,874.

The advantages of evacuation are now fully appreciated and, when plague is in the neighbourhood people regularly prepare huts to be ready for the usual exodus. Hutting materials are given free to the very poor.

Inoculation has advanced slowly. The ignorant classes fear the after-effects and the educated are not enthusiastic over a treatment which gives but temporary immunity.

The number of persons inoculated from 1906 to September 1913 was only 12,378, but during the winter of 1913 and 1914, two peripatetic assistant surgeons have performed a number of further inoculations.

At first rats were destroyed, but this method of prevention has been discontinued, and fumigation of rats holes has also been tried as an experiment.

Page 32.—CULTIVATION.

To be added after the existing section.

A demonstration farm was opened at Ghazipur at the end of the year 1912. A plot of 2·8 acres of land, lying along the pakka road which runs from the city to Gora Bazar via Pirnagar, was acquired, and operations were started in rabi 1320 Fasli. The objects of the farm are to demonstrate improved methods of cultivation, and to introduce new and improved varieties of seeds.

A seed dépôt is attached to the Farm and there is already a good demand for the seeds. An overseer of the Agricultural department is in charge of the Farm and the operations are under the general control of the Assistant Director of Agriculture.

Page 39.—CULTIVATION OF POPPY.

Page 41, *line* 8.—*Alter* "China" *to* "the Straits Markets."

Page 41, *line* 24.—*Alter* "Rs. 6 *to* Rs. 7-8-0".

Page 41, *last line of para.—Alter* "but from 1894 the present rate has been unchanged" *to* "from 1894 to 1913 the rate was Rs. 6 after which it was raised to Rs. 7-8-0."

Pages 37 *to* 41.—OPIUM.

Opium is less widely produced in this district than formerly. The area has sunk from 14,989 acres, or 3·89 per cent. of the land sown with rabi crops, to 4,050 acres on 1·107 per cent. of the land sown with rabi crops. The proportion varies to a remarkable extent in the different parganas, but generally it is highest in the neighbourhood of Ghazipur, amounting to 1·38 per cent. in pargana Ghazipur, 1·39 in Shadiabad, 1·19 in Mahaich, 1·11 in Saidpur, while in Dehma, Khanpur and Karanda, it is less than 1 per cent. The importance of the crop is greater than in any other district of the division, and this is doubtless due to the selection of Ghazipur as the head quarters of the Benares Agency, which includes almost the whole of the United Provinces.

The Agency was under the control of the Board of Revenue, Bengal, until 1911, when it was formally made over to the United Provinces Board and Government. Owing to the control exercised by the Board of Revenue, Bengal, over the Agency in former years, the head of the Department was, till 1894, chosen from the Civil Service of the Lower Provinces. Since that year he has been selected from the covenanted civilians of the United Provinces.

The Government monopoly of opium was an inheritance from early days, and, on the introduction of the Company's rule, poppy cultivation was entrusted to contractors, but this arrangement led to a deterioration in the quality of the drug and a marked decline in the profit.

In 1797 the management was made over to a covenanted officer, and the Benares Agency was established under the control of the Commercial Resident, this system, which remained in force for 24 years, resulting in an extension of cultivation, increased produce, and a greatly enhanced revenue.

In 1821 the charge of the Agency was given to an Opium Agent, and the Collectors of the poppy growing districts were designated Deputy Agents, the district management of the cultivation and collection of opium being in the hands of gomashtas or native assistants. The Commercial Resident had received a commission on the profits. This concession was, for a short period, allowed to the Collectors, at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ % on the profits in excess of the average produce of 1819-20 and the two following years. This system proved expensive and defective, and, in 1830-31, a few uncovenanted assistants were appointed to supervise the gomashtas, the new class of Officers drawing a commission on a modified scale. Five years later uncovenanted officers of a higher class called Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, were appointed on fixed salaries, with a fixed travelling allowance in lieu of the commission, although they still drew a commission of Rs. 5 per maund on all opium in excess of the prescribed standard for each district.

In 1852 a fresh organization of the Department was introduced, the staff comprising Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, Assistants and Probationers, the first being graded in 5 classes, and all being

gazetted officers holding their appointments under the Government of Bengal.

The numbers were enlarged from time to time and the rates of pay also underwent modification.

In 1904 a time scale of service was introduced for all gazetted officers on Rs. 800 and below, and in 1913 this was extended to all officers from Rs. 900 and below.

Recruitment is by nomination, followed by competitive examination, one-fourth of the vacancies being reserved for natives of India. There has been a reduction in the cadre of the Department since the extinction of the trade with China, and recruitment has been closed since.

For administrative purposes, the United Provinces are divided into 15 divisions or sub-agencies, the Ghazipur division including this district and Benares.

The divisions are further split up into kothis or sub-divisions, each under a gomashta, and each kothi comprises three circles supervised by a muharrir or writer; while each circle consists of a number of beats in the charge of zilladars or peons who supervise the cultivation, instruct the cultivators in the preparation of the drug, and convey to them the orders of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

The Assistant Agents have charge of one or more sub-divisions, and their duties are similar to those of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agents, the latter being responsible to the Opium Agent who, in turn, is responsible to the Board of Revenue and the Government of the United Provinces.

The control of the Agency by the Government of Bengal dates from the separation of the North-Western Provinces in 1835, when it was decided that the management of the Department should remain with the Board of Customs, a body subordinate to the Local Government of the Lower Provinces. The control of the Government of Bengal over the Department ceased in 1911, from which time it has been vested in the Government of the United Provinces. But the Government of Bengal controls the sales of the provision opium chests, which are still stored in the Presidency godowns, and disposed of from there by monthly public sales.

Pages 53-54.—FAMINE OF 1907-08.

(To be added after the existing section.)

Besides the measures of relief enumerated above, the following suspensions were granted :—

	Rs.
Kharif revenue	82,000
Rabi "	9,000

Takavi advances were made as follows :—

For improvements	75,000
Rabi sowings	1,50,000
Kharif "	15,000

In 1912 the late rice crop was a partial failure, and it was expected that, owing to the absence of rain in the latter part of September and October, the rabi might be affected. Takavi was distributed, but rain falling in November saved the situation.

Page 58.—BANK.

Instead of existing section.

There are at present three banks in the district.

(1) The Kayastha Trading and Banking Corporation, Gorakhpur, Limited. A branch of this bank was opened at Ghazipur on the 1st August 1910.

(2) The National Insurance Bank, Amritsar. A branch of this bank was opened here on the 31st May 1909.

(3) The Peoples' Industrial Bank, Limited. A branch of this bank was opened here on the 14th May 1909.

Page 58.—CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

After banks.

Co-operative credit societies were introduced into the district in the year 1905. As an experiment two societies were opened in the Court of Wards villages, Saidpur and Tajpur. Owing to certain defects in the management, it was found necessary to reconstitute them. In January 1912, an organization fund was opened, with the object of re-organizing the existing societies and providing credit and banking facilities for registered societies. The reserve fund on the 30th June 1913 was Rs. 3,711-9-7, and the working funds more than Rs. 29,262-15-9. There are now ten societies in a flourishing condition.

Pages 59-60.—OPIUM FACTORY.

The chief industrial concern in the district is the Government Opium Factory at Ghazipur, to which are consigned the poppy products—opium, leaf, and trash—of all the opium producing districts of the United Provinces. The Factory stands on the high bank of the Ganges, between the city and the Civil Station, and covers an area of about 45 acres, with the right to all alluvial land on the river front. At first it was located in an enclosure on the east of the city, which was afterwards used as a charitable dispensary and subseqently sold, and later the Factory was established in a building now included in the district jail. The present site was selected in 1820 when larger premises were necessitated by the increased outturn and the expansion of the operations of the Agency. The Factory comprises six distinct enclosures, including the Superintendent's house on the bank of the river, the quarters for the Factory Engineer and one Assistant in the north-west corner, the guard lines on the north, built on either side of the road leading into the city, and the large compound between the west wall of the main building and the public road, in which are situated the Superintendent's office, the Dispensary, Fire Brigade quarters, and the Institute for the large staff of assistants employed. The main buildings or Factory proper, consist of an inner and outer enclosure. Within the latter are two godowns for the storage of leaf with a capacity of some 25,000 maunds, seven godowns for storing trash, nine sheds for empty chests, one godown for cups with a capacity of about 24 lakhs, workshops, fire engine houses, and sheds for coal and miscellaneous stores. The inner enclosure contains the buildings connected with the manufacture and storage of opium. These comprise an import shed, capable of holding about 10,000 jars or bags of opium, a malkhana with thirty stone vats, to take 47,000 maunds, six godowns, fitted with wooden racks, to accommodate about 9,00,000 cakes, a double row of manufacturing and allegation rooms, 400 feet in length, four buildings for the manufacture of excise opium, with a yard provided with platforms, on which 1,000 trays can be exposed at a time. A laboratory for the assay of opium and the manufacture of alkaloids and of medical opium in cake and powder, buildings and vats for washing bags and for the preparation of

lewa or paste, and a godown for stores. For protection against fire there are two steam and fire manual engines, the supply of water being obtained from the numerous masonry tanks. In addition to these there is a system of hydrants in connection with a large water tower, 85 feet high, surmounted by a capacious tank standing in the outer enclosure. By means of these hydrants, jets of water can be maintained for several hours at a time on any of the buildings that might be endangered by fire.

The tank, which is always kept filled for emergencies (water for the daily needs of the factory being obtained from a reservoir in the inner enclosure), has a capacity of 63,630 gallons, and is supplied from an immense well, 89 feet in depth and 25 feet in diameter, by means of a powerful pump. This well is provided with a subsidiary pump as a reserve in case of emergencies. There is another well, but not so large, with a pumping installation on the river bank.

The fixed guard at the factory for sentry and search duty consists of 88 men of all grades. The Factory is in charge of a Departmental Officer, known as the Factory Superintendent, who is also the Opium Examiner. His permanent staff comprises two Assistant Superintendents, an Assistant Opium Examiner, a store-keeper, an Engineer, and eight subordinate Assistants.

The chief function of the Factory is the preparation of the opium for what may now be called the Strait's markets, and that required for excise purposes throughout India and Burma. The extension of the excise operations in the Factory has brought about the increase in the number of buildings and the enlargement of the yard for excise work referred to above. The supply of the excise opium for the whole of India and Burma was undertaken by the Factory in 1912, on the closing down of the sister factory at Patna.

In the year 1913, 19,106, maunds of 'Malwa' opium, which the merchants of the Central India Agency were unable to dispose of, owing to the closing of the China Market, and in 1914 a large supply of Baroda opium, were purchased by the Governmet of India and transferred to the Ghazipur Factory for manufacture into excise opium.

Pages 60-62.—PROCESS OF MANUFACTURE.

The new season's opium arrives from the districts at the beginning of April, in jars or bags of one maund each, and, after

weighment, is examined in order to classify it according to consistency and determine its purity. The former is necessary in order to determine the amount payable to the grower, and, when this is done, the opium is emptied into the stone vats in the malkhana. For testing its purity, iodine is employed, as this exposes the presence of starch, sometimes too, slight adulteration by foreign matter, such as petals or sand, is detected, and this opium is set aside for the manufacture of paste. Suspected pots sent for examination by the District Opium Officers are confiscated where bad adulteration is revealed, or else are passed for conversion into paste, a fine being imposed according to the degree of impurity. The manufacture of provision opium begins about the end of April, the most important process being the allegation of the different consistencies, so as to reduce the whole to a standard consistence of 71 per cent. This is a somewhat complex undertaking, since atmospheric conditions have to be taken into account. The opium is then made into cakes by trained men, who are paid an anna for every eight cakes, and can turn out from 45 to 70 daily. The cakes are made in brass hemispherical moulds, and are then placed in the sun in unglazed earthen cups before removal to the racks in the godown. The storage and care of the opium in the godown is a very important duty, and a large staff is employed to take down the cakes constantly, rub them lightly with the hand, or with a little trash, expose another surface of the cake, and put them up again, the object being to enable the surface to dry evenly throughout, and to prevent damage by mildew or insects.

About the beginning of August they are all taken in hand, inequalities in the shell being smoothed over with leaf and lewa or paste, while finally the cake is coated over with its final layer of leaf, giving it a smooth and finished appearance. By the beginning of November the cakes are mature, and the Collector of the district is then invited to select four for analysis by the Chemical Examiner to Goverment and the Factory Superintendent at Ghazipur. The result of the Chemical Examiner's examination is published at Calcutta for the information of the merchants. The opium is then packed in chests of mango wood, with 40 cakes in two layers in each chest, every cake being in a separate

compartment, and all corners and crevices are filled in with poppy trash for a padding. All joints and cracks in the chest are covered over with cloth, and smeared with pitch so as to render it damp proof, and then the chest is encased in a gunny covering bearing the words 'Benares Opium,' the number, and the Government trade mark. Five hundred chests are made ready daily, and every fourth day a special train is made up for Calcutta. The opium required for Indian consumption, known as excise or abkari opium, is dried by exposure to the sun to a consistency of 90 per cent., and is then pressed into cubical cakes of either one seer or half a seer each. These are then wrapped in two sheets of Nepal paper each, the inner sheet being slightly oiled to prevent adhesion, and are packed in boxes containing 60 seers a piece. They are issued on indent to the treasuries in the provinces supplied by the Factory. The quantity of excise opium now amounts to 14,000 maunds annually, and seems likely to increase.

Contraband opium, sent by Excise Officers to Ghazipur, is examined and, if found fit for use, is employed in making the paste with which the shells of the Provision opium cakes are cemented, or else is set aside for the extraction of the alkaloids, morphine and codeine, both of which are made throughout the year from the refuse opium that cannot be used for provision or excise cakes.

Morphine is produced in the shape of pure morphine and its salts, hydrochloride, acetate, sulphate, and tartrate codeia is made in pure crystals, some 60 lbs., worth Rs. 8,160, being turned out annually, while the amount of morphine salts may be set down as 300 lbs., valued at Rs. 28,800. These alkaloids, which are equal in purity to any manufactured in Europe, furnish the entire requirements of the Government Medical Stores in India. Out of the surplus, small quantities are sold to Civil Surgeons for use in district dispensaries, and licensed chemists and druggists, but the bulk of it is shipped to London for auction, the exports averaging 20 lbs. of morphine hydrochloride, and 5 lbs. of codeine monthly.

Medical opium in cake and powder is prepared from specially selected opium of the finest quality, and is supplied to the

weighment, is ex?dical Store dépôts chiefly. About 1,000 lbs. of sistency and dete ?ared annually.

order to deterr ?n the operations mentioned above, the Factory this is done, ?yment to a large numbers of persons in Ghazipur and malkhana. ?or the manufacture of supplementary requirements. exposes ?ny coverings, to the number of about 20,000, are obtained by f? ?n the Alipore Jail. The Patna Saw Mills having been closed, the chests are obtained from contractors, and among local purchases, may be mentioned between 3 to 6 lakhs of earthen cups supplied by the potters, at the rate of 250 to the rupee, and from 10 to 12,000 small bamboo mats, which are used to separate the two layers in the chest and cost Rs. 3-8-0 per hundred.

The hands employed in the Factory vary according to the season, ordinarily ranging from 500 to 2,000, though in the busy season, from April to June, the average rises to about 3,500.

Page 68.—RAILWAYS.

Six Lines from bottom *before* "for a term" *insert* "first", *after* "Rs. 8,000," *substitute* "and subsequently for a further period of 10 years, at Rs. 4,000."

Page 78.—CENSUS 1911.

On page 77, *for* "Census of 1901" *read* "In the census of 1901 on the contrary it was found that," etc,. and *omit* last sentence of section.

Add.—"The last census, that of 1911, shows another heavy decline to 839,725. All the four tahsils show a decrease, which is due, partly to emigration but mainly to the heavy death-rate. In the decade there were no less than 70,692 deaths from plague, and in 5 years out of the ten, the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate.

The number of inland emigrants registered during the last ten years is 6,365, and that of Colonial emigrants 3,238.

Page 81.—SEX.

Suggestion.—Leave the article as it is and add a foot-note against hold * in line 10 of page 81.

Page 81.—TOWNS AND VILLAGES.

The census figures of 1911 show that, out of a total of 2,549 inhabited villages and towns, 2,092 contained less than 500 persons

* "In 1911 the males exceeded the females by 675, but the statistics are so abnormal owing to plague, that it is unfair to set these figures against Mr. Nevill's theories."

apiece, 306 between 500 and 1,000, 121 b[...] ed in with poppy
25 between 2,000, and 5,000, 4 between [...] the chest are
only two exceeded that figure. [...] as to render

The urban population comprises the inha[...] any covering
city, and of the Act XX towns of Muhammadabad, [...] e Govern-
durganj, and Saidpur, 37,771 persons in all, or 4·5 pe[...] daily,
district total. [...] ta.

Page 82.—RELIGION.

Substitute.—"Of the whole population as enumerated at the last census (1911) 762,435 were Hindus, 155 Aryas, 1 Jain, 5 Sikhs, and 76,561 Muhammadans, and 568 Christians.

Hindus therefore constitute 90·70 per cent. of the total, and Musalmans 9·11 per cent. This is the smallest proportion of Musalmans on record, and is partly accounted for by their greater susceptibility to plague, partly perhaps by the fact that, the Ghazipur Musalmans are mainly in poor circumstances. It has never been the experience of this district that Musalmans increase more rapidly than Hindus."

Page 83.—CHRISTIANITY.

The Christian community numbers 568 in all, mostly in Ghazipur where there are a number of European and Eurasian residents. There is a large Anglican church at Ghazipur, built by Government in 1837 for the use of the troops, at a cost of Rs. 25,400. It has a tower 85 feet in height, and the structure is remarkable in being as broad as it is long. There is no chaplain, and the station is visited twice a month by a clergyman from Benares.

The native Christians are for the most part Lutherans, and owe their conversion to the German Lutheran Mission, founded in 1855 by the Revd. W. Ziemann, and conducted since his death by the Revd. H. Lorbeer. The mission buildings included two dwelling houses for the staff, a church built in 1862 at a cost of Rs. 9,000, an orphanage an Anglo-Vernacular school made over to the mission by Mr. Tucker when Commissioner of Benares, and three schools for girls. The work of conversion has not been rapid, as the total number of Christians has only increased by 70 since 1881. The converts are mainly Koeris, as a number of this caste are attracted by the Opium Factory. It is not surprising, under the circumstances, that other missions have refused to recognize that the

Lutherans have the monoply claimed by them for the district, and the London Mission has attacked the Saidpur tahsil from the west, and an American Mission is working in Muhammadabad from the east. Neither of these have fixed head quarters in the district as yet.

OTHER RELIGIONS.

It is only recently that any movement has been noticed among the depressed castes to raise themselves. Besides the work of the Christian missions, proselytism is practised by the Arya Samaj and the Anjuman Islamia. During the last ten years the numbers of the Arya have been doubled, and Musalmans have advanced in opposition to them. On the whole, however the district is markedly orthodox.

There are no domiciled Sikhs but in the 1901 census many persons were incorrectly entered as such, and there is but one Jain. The Jewish community has diminished to 10, but they still have a separate and well-cared for cemetery.

Page 94.—LITERATURE.

Delete from "An Urdu" (line 10 "affairs" (line 14) and *substitute.*

"Pande Ram Saran Lal of Mianpura prints monthly under the control of the District Board, a 'Ghazipur Gazette,' which contains, besides local news, articles on subjects of general interest such as agriculture, sanitation, education, etc."

ADMINISTRATION AND REVENUE.

Page 121—DISTRICT STAFF.

Line 5.—

Substitute.—"In addition to four tahsildars and a Bench of seven Honorary Magistrates for the Municipality of Ghazipur, there are two special and two Honorary Magistrates, one with 1st class powers at Nonahra in the Muhammadabad tahsil, another with 2nd class powers in Ghazipur city, and two with 3rd class powers, one at Pahitia in Ghazipur tahsil and the other at Saidpur. The latter does not now exercise his powers. Criminal . . . as in text . . . Muhammadabad".

Line 12.—

Substitute after Muhammadabad.—"There is also a Bench of four Honorary Munsifs sitting at Ghazipur. The jurisdiction . . . as in text—Khanpur" (then *add*) "The Honorary Munsifs have the same local jurisdiction as the stipendiary Munsif at Ghazipur. The Bench is empowered to try suits up to the value of Rs. 200."

This should come on page 121 after the "District staff."

Page 121—COURT OF WARDS.

A list showing the estates brought under the management of the Court of Wards or released from its management during the last 11 years is appended.

Serial number.	Name of estates taken under Court of Wards from 1901 to 1913.	Year of assumption	Year of release.	Estates under Court of Wards for the present.
1	Karimuddinpur	..	1905	..
2	Anapore	1882	..	Anapore.
3	Madarpore	..	1905	..
4	Belasri	1892	1911	..
5	Muhammad Ayobe ..	..	1903	..
6	Bhadela	..	1905	..
7	Deokali	1897	October 1913	..
8	Sauri	..	1905	..
9	Bega Bibi	..	1903	..
10	Ausanganj	1903	..	Ausanganj.
11	Sanwal Singh	1906	..	Sanwal Singh.
12	Nadepore	1898	..	Nadepore.
13	Musammat Bindeshari Kuar..	1911	..	Musammat Bindeshari Kuar.

NOTE.—A portion only of the estate Nos. 12 and 13 is in Ghazipur district, the major portion is in Banda district.

Page 133—REVISION OF 1878-85.

Insert at end of existing section. "A further revision of records of rights in two talukas was undertaken in 1912 and 1913".

Page 136—POLICE CIRCLES.

Line 13.—

Substitute. "In 1907 there was a fresh re-distribution. The police circle of Karandah was abolished, and absorbed in Nandganj, while 12 villages were transferred from the latter to other circles, and one from Saidpur to Sadat. This leaves 14 stations" . . as in text.

Page 137—CRIME.

Last sentence, 6 lines from end, from "Under the description being the Chain Chamars, who are being declared a criminal tribe, and certain sections of the Bhars who, . . . etc. of Ghazipur."

Page 139—FERMENTED LIQUOR.

For para headed "Fermented liquor," *substitute* "Tari obtained from the abundant toddy palms is very popular among the lower classes. Since 1911 the shop to shop system has been in force, and there are 138 shops. The receipts are now treble what they were in 1890-91".

Page 140—HEMP DRUGS.

Line 3.—*For* "The right of vend etc." *substitute* "Since April 1st, 1913, the right of vend has been leased to two contractors, who have two tahsils each."

Line 10.—From "and for the last 10 years," etc., *substitute* "For the ten years ending 1906-1907, the figures of 1877-78 were doubled, and the receipts for 1912-13 reach the record figure of Rs. 54,070. This result has been achieved mainly by higher taxation, though the consumption also has increased. Statistics of the amount sold are not available for the earlier years, but from 1892-93 to 1901-02 the average was 36·2 maunds of ganja, 14·9 of charas, and 107·3 of bhang, and for the succeeding 10 years to 1911-12, it was 33·5 maunds of ganja, 14·5 of charas, and 39·5 of bhang. Latterly ganja has become more popular, and charas and bhang less so. There are 81 retail shops" . . to end.

Page 141—OPIUM

Delete sentence "official vend . . . number."

Line 14.—For "and for the last ten years, etc." *substitute* "and after a remarkable rise in the three years, 1908-9 to 1910-11, the consumption has settled down to about 15 maunds. The figures for 1909-10 can only be explained by sales in illicit quantities to other districts, the consumption being over 71 maunds.

The sales were after this restricted, and official vend by treasurers re-introduced. It is probable that the restricted sales fairly represent the requirements of the district, but the contractor gets a far higher price than that prescribed for the treasurers."

Page 142—INCOME TAX.

Delete from "From these (11) lines from bottom . . . . Rs. 25,214," and *insert*, "From these it will be seen that, since the exemption of incomes under Rs. 1,000, the tax has remained fairly steady, but the trade of Ghazipur has suffered from the advent of the railway, and is now of little importance."

Page 147.—EDUCATION.

From line 7.—"The last few years have been a period of unprecedented activity in educational matters. The special grants made by the Government have enabled the District Board to open a number of new primary schools (District Board and Aided), and improve the general efficiency of the existing schools. A list of all the schools in the district in 1913 is appended. In addition to the two High Schools, with 459 scholars on their rolls, the Arya Samaj has started an Anglo-Vernacular Middle school, which had 35 scholars on the 31st March 1913.

There are seven District Board Vernaculur middle schools located at Ghazipur, Muhammadabad, Bahadurganj, Zamania, Nauli, Kamalpur, and Saidpur, with a total of 818 pupils. There are three aided middle schools, one at head quarters, one at Piari, and one at Reotipur. The latter was started by the local zamindars in 1911, and obtained a District Board grant in 1913.

The District Board primary schools are 98 in number, 44 being of the upper primary type. The total number of scholars is 8,851. There are also girls' schools at Birpur and Kamalpur, with 76 scholars, and six municipal schools of which two are for girls, with an attendance of 500, in addition to five aided schools with 314 pupils. The other aided schools include 86 for boys and 16 for girls, with 3,679 and 473 pupils respectively. The girls' model school at Ghazipur which is maintained out of provincial funds, had, in 1913, 55 scholars, and the *patwari* school 83. There were two training classes at Ghazipur and Saidpur in 1908, and two more have since been sanctioned for Zamania and Muhammadabad, of which the latter was opened in July 1913.

The Arya Samaj and Islamia Orphanages maintain classes for elementary education at Ghazipur, and the former has opened a night school for sons of artisans and labourers. The number

on the roll is 40. It is a free institution, and the teachers are unpaid.

The total number of schools, including 50 unaided schools with 855 pupils, is 281, with an attendance of 16,395, of whom 672 are girls. The unaided institutions are of slight importance.

Numerous new schools have been built in the last few years, and the Victoria High School, Ghazipur, has been partially rebuilt, and a new chemical laboratory and boarding house added. The Kshatriya zamindars have also built a boarding house in Ghazipur for members of their community."

Page 148.—DISPENSARIES.

Line 6.—From the end, *substitute* "During the five years ending 1912, the average daily attendance at the five public dispensaries has been as follows:—

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
429·61	483·45	395·78	367·21	356·63

After "Company" *add*:—"While the Opium Factory maintains a small dispensary for its staff and labourers."

TRAVELLING DISPENSARIES.

New para. after dispensaries. "Since July 1911 travelling dispensaries have been working in this district. At first there were four and now there are three. They met with immediate success, attracting over 58,000 patients the first year."

Page 149.—NAZUL.

Lines 1-11.—*Substitute*:—"The chief nazul property comprises the old Ghazipur cantonment, which became in turn a stud and a tobacco farm. Until 1912 part only was leased to Messrs. Fox and Aitchison, while the municipality managed the intra-municipal portion. In 1912 the Board of Revenue took over this area, and leased the whole of the Stud Farm and Stud Lands to Messrs. Fox and Aitchison, at an annual rent of Rs. 21,082, of which Rs. 7,600 per annum is paid to the municipality as compensation.

The municipality also receives" . . .) as in text.

FURTHER CORRECTIONS.

Pages 99 *and* 100.—Article *on Qazis of Yusufpur* the following corrections.

Line 4 *for* "Shiraz" *read*, "Arabia (Medina.)"

Line 6 (from bottom). *For* "Nazim-ul-Haq." *read* Najim-ul-Haq.

After Sikandarpur, *for* the following sentence *substitute*. 1793—1826.
"He had two sons, Naim-ul-Haq who became Qazi and whose son Alim-ul-haq is still living, and Azim-ul-haq who is a retired Deputy Collector, owning a small area of land in the district, and is now Qazi."

Page 111—ARTICLE BANIA LANDHOLDERS.

Line 9.—Spell diwan with capital D and *after* factory, *insert*, "A post, which remained hereditary in the family from 1793-1826, when it was abolished."

Line 20.—*For* Jadunath Sen *read* Jadunath Das.

Page 195.—To article *Ghauspur add* :—

There is a fourfaced image set up in a temple, locally known as Narsingh, which may be a representation of Brahma of the four faces. In a tank submerged in the rains is another image known as Chakwa Mandhata ; there are also a third Narsingh, a curious stone tiger, and apparently a Buddha outside a temple of Mahadeo.

Possibly Ghauspur is a corruption of Ghamsanapatipur mentioned on page 93 of Carlyle's report.

Page 222 *add*—To ARTICLE MAHAICH.

"The pargana takes its name from a now uninhabited dih half way between Dhanapur and Hingotar, close to Neknampur village. It was restored by Pirbal Sah Gaharwar, but again fell into ruins."

Page 235 *add*—To ARTICLE NONAHRA.

"West of the village is an old mosque, built by Mir Saidu, one of the Saiyids. It is in a sad state of disrepair and is not used for worship. It bears an inscription with the chronogram :—

خرد گفت بامن کبت العتوق

In front is a dilapidated tomb of Mir Ishtiyaq, a descendant of Saidu, who died in Jahangir's reign, 1626. The chronogram runs :—

منصب قرب حق رد کردید

At the back of the tomb is a black inscribed stone, fragmentary. It is in fine Kufi character and looks to be of the time of Balban. In the mosque, let into the central mihrab is a very old

carved and inscribed stone. The kalima is in characters which might go back to the days of Altamash. Probably this too belonged to a much earlier building. Nonahra was once a much larger place, and extended for a considerable distance."

Page 197—9 LINES FROM THE BOTTOM *substitute* :—

"The old cemetery on the north of the Benares road has been closed since the early thirties. It is unfortunate that sufficient funds are not supplied to prevent the tombs from falling into ruins. Many are however in good repair still, and among the most interesting are those of Captain R. H. Buchanan, 24th N. I., erected by his brother officers in 1816, and Lieutenant-Colonel I. P. Pigott, 6th Native Cavalry, erected in 1810 by his friend, Thomas Alcock. Other tombs are those of Mrs. Ann Murray and Chevalier de L'Etang, Knight of St. Louis, and Lt. G. de L'Etang of the European regiment.

In the new cemetery are the tombs of the *Hon'ble E. Hastings*, who died in Eyre's advance to the relief of Arrah in 1857, the Venerable Archdeacon Pratt of Calcutta, who died in 1871, Col. Frith, C. B., Mr. La Touche, C. S., and several other military and civil officers. A visit to these cemeteries gives some idea of the appalling mortality of the early half of the nineteenth century, presumably from cholera or other epidemic diseases.

To the south of etc. as in text."

Gazetteer of Ghazipur.

APPENDIX.

GAZETTEER OF GHAZIPUR.

APPENDIX.

CONTENTS.

TABLE I,—*Population by Tahsils*, 1911.

Tahsil.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ghazipur ..	246,851	126,607	120,244	226,539	116,609	109,930	20,052	9,859	10,193	260	139	121
Mohamdabad ..	197,428	99,169	98,259	177,474	89,708	87,766	19,716	9,339	10,377	238	122	116
Zamania ..	216,756	105,407	111,349	191,665	94,113	97,552	24,945	11,225	13,720	146	69	77
Saidpur ..	178,690	89,017	89,673	166,757	83,300	83,457	11,842	5,667	6,181	85	50	35
District total ..	839,725	420,200	419,525	762,435	383,730	378,705	76,561	36,090	40,471	729	380	349

TABLE II.—*Population by Thanas*, 1911.

Thanas.	Total.			Hindus.			Musalmans.			Others.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1. Birno	39,352	20,253	19,099	37,650	19,429	18,221	1,702	824	878	..	..	..
2. Dildarnagar ..	55,721	36,834	28,887	45,379	22,242	23,137	10,209	4,531	5,678	133	61	72
3. Dhanapur ..	49,894	24,500	25,394	46,564	22,911	23,653	3,330	1,589	1,741	..	..	..
4. Gahmar	33,548	16,132	17,416	31,402	15,161	16,241	2,145	970	1,175	1	1	..
5. Karimuddinpur ..	69,856	34,879	34,977	64,304	32,244	32,060	5,322	2,517	2,805	230	118	112
6. Kotwali	72,333	37,247	35,086	60,323	31,381	28,942	11,766	5,734	6,032	244	132	112
7. Mardah	34,947	18,011	16,936	33,498	17,273	16,225	1,447	736	711	2	2	..
8. Mohamadabad ..	82,020	40,526	41,494	71,768	35,834	35,934	10,246	4,689	5,557	6	3	3
9 Nandganj	61,682	30,190	31,492	57,417	28,173	29,241	4,231	1,994	2,237	34	23	11
10. Qasimabad ..	64,687	33,194	31,493	58,867	30,308	28,559	5,820	2,886	2,934	..	..	..
11. Shadiabad ..	86,293	44,118	42,175	81,905	41,925	39,976	4,372	2,183	2,189	16	6	10
12. Saidpur	91,716	45,880	45,836	86,400	43,303	43,097	5,296	2,564	2,732	20	13	7
13. Sadat	35,450	17,999	17,451	32,487	16,573	15,914	2,932	1,412	1,520	31	14	17
14. Zamania	62,226	30,437	31,789	54,471	26,969	27,502	7,743	3,461	4,282	12	7	5

TABLE III—*Vital Statistics.*

Year.	Births.				Deaths.			
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000	Total.	Males.	Females.	Rate per 1,000.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1901 ..	34,485	17,737	16,748	37·74	24,356	12,919	11,437	26·65
1902 ..	38,269	19,626	18,643	41·88	23,242	12,049	11,193	25·43
1903 ..	40,077	20,737	19,340	43·85	36,668	18,616	18,052	40·13
1904 ..	43,357	22,443	20,914	47·44	39,371	18,208	21,163	43·08
1905 ..	32,284	16,780	15,504	35·33	59,747	28,361	31,386	65·38
1906 ..	31,370	16,316	15,054	34·32	30,927	15,668	15,259	33·84
1907 ..	33,800	17,448	16,352	36 98	37,484	17,722	19,762	41·02
1908 ..	34,867	18,272	16,595	38·15	30,292	15,098	15,194	33·15
1909 ..	28,361	14,819	13,542	31·03	34,387	17,665	16,722	37·63
1910 ..	25,476	13,349	12,127	27·88	41,739	20,977	20,762	45·67
1911 ..	34,648	18,023	16,625	41·26	40,504	19,289	21,215	48·23
1912 ..	36,200	19,009	17,191	43·11	25,666	13 279	13,387	31·75

TABLE IV.—*Deaths according to cause.*

Year.	Total deaths from— All causes.	Plague.	Cholera.	Small pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaints.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901	24,356	6	901	15	19,493	251
1902	23,242	23	651	21	18,357	136
1903	36,668	596	2,156	64	28,146	153
1904	39,371	13,080	13	12	20,857	177
1905	59,747	20,128	3,429	22	31,675	129
1906	30,927	1,413	1,890	73	23,285	101
1907	37,484	12,994	398	198	16,860	100
1908	30,292	1,199	697	670	23,362	41
1909	3,971	1,290	784	786	27,461	95
1910	3,590	6,090	982	103	21,985	145
1911	40,504	13,874	385	16	21,407	111
1912	26,666	7,959	456	20	14,131	57

TABLE IVA.—*Plague deaths.*

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1904 ..	170	539	2,197	1,726	286	28	112	495	690	616	1,732	4,489	13,080
1905 ..	5,741	5,438	5,592	2,347	581	36	2	3	..	..	3	23	19,766
1906 ..	74	147	283	291	87	4	..	16	29	18	122	352	1,423
1907 ..	984	1,937	4,019	4,140	1,404	82	4	5	38	50	65	266	12,994
1908 ..	261	359	341	111	16	..	..	..	..	..	14	3	1,105
1909 ..	7	132	282	66	20	6	24	74	75	17	126	435	1,264
1910 ..	1,165	1,492	2,364	779	28	..	..	20	79	96	506	1,625	8,154
1911 ..	3,033	2,604	4,122	2,249	18	..	16	4	..	72	157	412	12,687
1912 ..	1,798	2,121	2,232	1,054	144	17	..	8	42	41	103	263	7,823
1913 ..	735	1,144	3,013	2,074	158	86	95	67	84	67	476	771	8,770

TABLE V.—*Statistics of cultivation and irrigation* 1320 *Fasli.*

Pargana and tahsil.	Total area.	Waste.	Culturable.	Cultivated.							Double cropped.
				Irrigated.					Dry.	Total.	
				Total.	Canal.	Wells.	Tanks.	Other sources.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ghazipur ..	63,085	9,322	13,453	19,676	..	18,118	..	1,558	20,634	40,310	6,789
Pachotar ..	76,533	10,524	22,769	24,533	..	19,216	..	5,317	18,707	43,240	9,023
Shadiabad ..	113,576	13,789	31,666	42,326	..	38,568	..	3,758	25,795	68,121	14,343
Tahsil Ghazipur ..	253,194	33,635	67,888	86,535	..	75,902	..	10,633	65.136	151,671	30,155
Dehma	9,663	697	1,352	2,970	..	2,674	..	296	4,644	7,614	1,502
Zahurabad ..	79,868	7,723	24,807	22,986	..	17,947	..	5,039	24,352	47,338	9,805
Mohammadabad ..	113,357	9,437	13,856	20,659	..	17,637	..	3,022	69,405	90,064	21,015
Tahsil Mohammadabad	202,888	17,857	40,015	46,615	..	38,258	..	8,357	98,401	145,016	32,322
Saidpur	101,324	17,836	19,788	3,122	..	29,810	..	1,411	32,479	63,700	13,264
Bahariabad ..	36,342	8,220	7,179	11,494	..	10,750	..	744	9,449	20,943	4,797
Khanpur.. ..	23,237	3,107	3,930	7,171	..	6,292	..	879	9,029	16,200	3,402
Karanda	27,497	4,904	1,693	2,290	..	2,065	..	225	18 610	20,900	3,663
Tahsil Saidpur ..	188,400	34,067	32,590	52,176	..	48,917	..	3,259	69,567	121,743	25,126
Mahaich	57,354	7,764	7,413	13,127	..	12,510	..	617	29,050	42,177	90,36
Zamania	189,086	24,004	18.703	17,980	..	16,583	..	1,397	128,399	146 379	27,696
Tahsil Zamania ..	246,440	31,768	26,116	31,107	..	29,093	..	2,014	157.449	188,556	36.732
District total ..	890,922	117,327	166,609	216,433	..	192,170	..	24,263	290,553	606,986	124,335

TABLE VI.—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Ghazipur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra and arhar.	Juar and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	82,935	3,399	50,317	1,731	5,117	18,963	88,428	32,317	4,975	5,756	8,085	1,505
1306	91,595	3,815	48,228	2,001	5,625	29,635	88,731	43,031	2,063	3,075	10,872	1,316
1307	86,920	4,141	46,385	2,188	4,849	26,694	86,730	46,808	3,485	3,041	10,886	485
1308	..	..	..	..	..	..	94,063	37,961	7,783	5,089	10,102	843
1309	80,284	3,487	43,037	4,251	5,458	22,004	85,042	33,107	5,237	4,364	11,137	1,419
1310	87,217	4,556	43,023	3,578	5,688	26,344	93,768	39,242	12,987	5,337	9,094	1,652
1311	93 589	4,956	46,586	3,270	6,106	27,636	90,723	41,139	13,497	4,590	8,889	988
1312	93,563	5,123	49,299	2,621	5,487	28,681	90,899	45,230	8,415	4,179	10,191	921
1313	87,868	3,699	47,737	2,726	4,955	25,195	94,173	46,970	8,939	4,240	11,175	841
1314	82,145	4,109	43,9[illegible]0	2,925	4,163	24,106	100,390	48,820	10,805	5,613	12,321	753
1315	70,608	2,250	42,397	1,819	3,071	19,296	99,465	42,607	7,244	12,778	13,117	1,034
1316	80,724	3,926	48,465	2,035	2,775	21,413	93,132	36,223	8,240	13,351	8 550	2,162
1317	82,795	4,884	45,613	1,926	2,795	24,314	93,376	35,922	7,570	13,877	8,816	3,485
1318	93,707	5,776	49,[illegible]66	3,422	3,022	28,198	87,990	33,114	8,653	10,935	8,546	2,974
1319	94,580	5,162	50,079	2,985	2,285	28,529	87,720	34,803	8,761	8,349	12,069	2,242
1320	86,633	5,095	48,191	2,428	1,811	26,575	94,952	43,974	6,381	9,636	10,876	1,518

TABLE VI.—(continued).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Zamania.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra and arhar.	Juar and arhar.	Sugar cane.	Maize.
Fasli												
1305	125,961	1,790	47,986	19,296	5,424	20,569	113,028	44,834	22,474	18,083	2,269	2,881
1306	131,439	1,652	46,360	17,633	5,046	29,378	105,635	49,752	16,025	13,241	2,961	2,407
1307	109,482	1,947	39,515	17,612	5,935	22,705	105,953	37,019	26,577	42,709	2,751	610
1308	...	..	..	..	..	..	113,138	42,170	30,324	17,324	2,572	1,447
1309	107.346	1,274	28,827	38,380	4,647	21,272	112,401	49,714	23,326	14,268	3,564	2,758
1310	118,264	1,947	39,150	35,832	4,748	19,820	126,340	42,301	26,449	22,749	2,193	2,808
1311	135,888	2,562	48,628	24,128	5,384	20,736	109,689	41,877	33,422	11,832	1.916	1,607
1312	145,088	2.984	52,566	21,002	4,897	24,971	109,573	49,510	23,107	10,541	2,157	1,798
1313	123,610	2,199	47,463	20,998	4,993	21,330	118,029	49,259	25,845	15,607	2,807	1,512
1314	117,082	2,045	47,117	19,504	4,351	21,316	118,973	42,224	24,914	18,299	3,323	1,572
1315	81.177	1,266	34,097	14.812	3,659	14,943	117,982	45,855	27,290	17,695	3,583	2,537
1316	147,709	1,970	41,654	21,917	3,493	19,846	122,818	39,988	31,805	19,260	2,292	3,294
1317	807.813	2,263	38,114	24,414	3,595	21,191	112,113	42,179	31,047	16,837	1,926	2,319
1318	136,770	2,562	45,927	33,103	3,707	24,033	109,759	37,460	34,129	15,400	1,431	1,865
1319	142'199	3,283	48,626	24,816	3,822	23,249	106,894	38,400	35,989	7,501	2,223	1,587
1320	109,012	2,166	38,409	26,347	2,373	24,240	115,604	48,781	27,526	1,3742	2,538	1 829

TABLE VI.—(continued.)—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Mohammadabad.*

Year.	Rabi. Total.	Rabi. Wheat.	Rabi. Barley alone and mixed.	Rabi. Gram.	Rabi. Opium.	Rabi. Peas.	Kharif. Total.	Kharif. Rice.	Kharif. Bajra and arhar.	Kharif. Juar and arhar.	Kharif. Sugar-cane.	Kharif. Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	92,128	1,031	31,351	5 830	2,426	29,224	88,038	26,666	6,916	7,688	6,281	4,776
1306	97,248	1,198	31,144	3,939	2,069	36,241	83,725	30,905	4,780	5,574	7,762	3,436
1307	99,984	1,197	32,192	7,556	2,133	33,327	76,626	62,320	6,243	4,899	8,149	1,825
1308	..	..	..	..	..	..	96 323	31,732	8,323	8,812	8,400	3,814
1309	85,952	1,155	26,676	10,099	1,964	28,859	90,704	29,151	8,060	8,492	8,596	4,846
1310	95,681	1,335	28,576	9,270	2,038	33,347	94,179	29,766	13,528	9,745	7,002	4,133
1311	104,634	1,819	33,050	8,524	2,289	35,419	85,368	30,275	13,982	7,173	6,353	2,775
1312	106,338	2,078	34,033	6,717	2,255	36,613	87,317	33,603	9,831	5,743	7,632	2,885
1313	03,505	1,088	33,594	6,069	2,100	27,982	92,642	33,676	11,213	7,768	8,004	3,171
1314	87,202	1,294	29,993	5,445	1,974	27,672	95,683	35,798	11,460	8,851	8,982	2,759
1315	67,303	636	27,055	6,305	1,541	17,267	94,020	32,323	11,500	13,942	9,325	2,973
1316	83,217	1,177	30,690	7,707	1,375	23,656	95,359	26,105	12,785	16,430	6,331	4,352
1317	89,109	1,562	30,195	9,349	1,316	27,742	84,958	27,558	11,995	13,357	5,698	2,649
1318	103,176	1,670	32,552	11,916	1,227	31,199	83,202	24,871	12,986	12,718	5,334	2,664
1319	105,650	1,925	32,654	1,0991	1,080	31,408	75,024	22,942	14,840	8,364	7,563	1,626
1320	92,429	1,775	29,960	11,560	890	28,447	84,678	30,487	10,660	11,366	6,785	2,458

TABLE VI.—(concluded).—*Area in acres under the principal crops, Tahsil Saidpur.*

Year.	Rabi.						Kharif.					
	Total.	Wheat.	Barley alone and mixed.	Gram.	Opium.	Peas.	Total.	Rice.	Bajra, and arhar.	Juar and arhar.	Sugar-cane.	Maize.
Fasli.												
1305	67,831	3,300	44,165	3,564	2,990	12,247	69,153	17,032	13,051	11,209	5,117	7,208
1306	72,611	3,619	43,855	4,104	2,547	18,131	74.050	26,254	10,934	8,612	6,794	4,716
1307	67,770	3,630	39,028	4,157	2,523	15,680	72,713	19,926	14,521	7,985	7,008	2,299
1308	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,143	18,808	17,889	12,161	5,624	3,692
1309	65,275	2,855	35,094	7,437	2,965	14,326	68,503	17,325	13,051	10,558	8,637	5,552
1310	66,746	3,810	35,077	6,444	2 829	15,005	76,304	20,535	14,878	14,213	5,142	5,989
1311	74,599	4,411	40,206	6,050	3,156	16,367	69,708	20,541	16,777	9,913	5,098	4,424
1312	77,593	4,651	41,168	6,222	2,841	17,703	73.091	25,234	11,519	11,787	5,842	4,509
1313	68,685	3,244	38,295	5,145	2,573	15,584	76,250	27,097	13,195	11,149	6,871	4,549
1314	66,023	3,482	35,807	5,903	2,236	15,068	79,630	27 881	13,294	12,977	7,501	4,328
1315	56,326	2,476	33,112	5,431	1,642	11,807	77,100	22,168	14,921	10,958	8,076	4,799
1316	64,038	3,578	38,113	4,420	1,538	13,651	72,788	16,466	15,661	11,458	4,900	6,284
1317	66,098	4,093	38 182	4,605	1,598	14,703	71,688	15,673	15,398	12,919	4,376	7,121
1318	76,140	4,746	40,560	7,827	1,763	17,621	70,762	15 449	17,668	11,002	3,765	6,760
1319	75,741	4,102	40,579	7,617	1,255	16,891	72,486	19,375	17,083	8,265	6,783	6,128
1320	68,204	3,892	38,023	6,292	899	16,249	77,869	24,194	14,199	9,712	7,182	5,767

TABLE VII.—*Criminal Justice.*

Year.	Number of persons convicted or bound over in respect of—												Cases under—	
	Offences against public tranquility, (chapter VIII).	Offences affecting life.	Grievous hurt.	Rape.	Cattle theft.	Criminal force and assault.	Theft.	Robbery and dacoity.	Receiving stolen property	Criminal trespass.	Bad livelihood.	Keeping the peace.	Opium Act.	Excise Act.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1901 ..	142	21	26	..	33	32	413	8	81	154	56	30	15	23
1902 ..	130	32	15	..	29	21	332	5	85	142	66	25	13	15
1903 ..	104	21	14	..	8	4	217	19	50	84	54	49	13	7
1904 ..	102	35	13	2	3	20	148	3	29	81	60	28	7	7
1905 ..	43	13	23	..	7	12	110	12	55	72	58	19	2	8
1906 ..	65	21	19	..	4	22	119	4	32	61	62	53	4	9
1907 ..	77	11	18	1	6	16	108	7	40	73	40	27	2	4
1908 ..	94	41	34	1	25	10	114	1	32	92	71	31	12	30
1909 ..	65	9	..	..	..	14	94	2	40	43	92	10	15	14
1910 ..	70	11	86	..	14	13	107	3	18	73	63	40	18	18
1911 ..	98	10	24	..	17	7	115	8	38	77	104	99	7	16
1912 ..	67	15	31	3	84	33	70	5	17	102	30	29	9	11

TABLE VIII.—*Cognizable crime.*

Year.	Number of cases investigated by police.			Number of persons.		
	Suo motu.	By order of Magistrate.	Sent up for trial.	Tried.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1901 ..	2,126	..	1,081	1,680	384	1,296
1902 ..	1,983	1	1,023	1,556	261	1.295
1903 ..	1,520	9	877	1,225	307	918
1904 ..	1,296	38	608	907	207	700
1905 ..	1,502	14	890	1,010	132	878
1906 ..	1,210	14	694	870	152	718
1907 ..	1,157	36	688	925	208	717
1908 ..	1,094	..	682	894	174	720
1909 ..	1,094	..	682	894	174	720
1910 ..	1,038	..	601	771	156	615
1911 ..	1,071	72	114	776	122	754
1912 ..	1,190	..	523	716	600	116

TABLE IX.—*Revenue demand at successive settlements.*

Pargana.	Year of settlement.			
	1788-89	1794	1840	1880
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pachotar	63,920	69,812	72,287	73,358
Shadiabad	88,303	1,00,008	1,07,929	1,09,960
Ghazipur	81,466	90,011	88,646	90,426
Tahsil Ghazipur ..	2,33,689	2,59,831	2,68,862	2,73,744
Zahurabad	90,121	93,204	97,436	80,776
Mohammadabad ..	1,29,373	1,39,381	1,53,668	1,56,076
Dehma	7,605	6,832	7,549	8,287
Tahsil Mohammadabad ..	2,27,099	2,39,417	2,58,653	2,45,139
Zamania	1,69,487	1,71,826	1,73,858	1,79,870
Mahaich	61,495	61,499	61,222	62,911
Tahsil Zamania ..	2,30,982	2,33,325	2,35,080	2,42,781
Saidpur	..	..	1,52,707	1,54,316
Bahariabad	..	..	42,099	43,273
Khanpur	30,242	29,768	31,204	31,677
Karanda	48,112	46,299	47,108	41,767
Tahsil Saidpur ..	78,354	76,067	2,73,118	2,71,033
District Total ..	7,70,124	8,08,640	10,35,713	10,32,697

TABLE X.—*Present demand for revenue and cesses for the year* 1321 Fasli.

Pargana and tahsil.	Where included in *Ain Akbary*.	Revenue.	Cesses.	Total.	Incidence per acre	
					Cultivated.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Ghazipur ..	Haveli Ghazipur and Bahraich.	90,146	7,809	97,955	2·4	1·5
Pachotar ..	Pachotar ..	72,112	8,285	80,397	1·8	1·05
Shadiabad ..	Shadiabad ..	1,07,496	12,406	1,19,902	1·7	1·05
Tahsil Ghazipur	..	2,69,754	28,500	2,98,254	1·9	1·1
Mohammadabad	Mohammadabad Qariat Pali.	1,52,854	16,065	1,68,919	1·8	1·4
Zahurabad ..	Zahurabad ..	79,921	8,591	88,512	1·8	1·1
Dehma ..	Dehma ..	8,080	1,242	9,322	1·2	·9
Tahsil Mohammadabad.	..	2,40,855	25,898	2,06,753	1·8	1·[illegible]
Zamania ..	Madan Benares	1,85,406	24,033	2,09,439	1·4	1·1
Mahaich ..	Mahaich ..	62,326	7,396	69,722	1·6	1·2
Tahsil Zamania	..	2,47,732	31,429	2,79,161	1·4	1·1
Saidpur ..	Saidpur Namdi and Bhitri.	1,50,471	12,047	1,62,518	2·5	1·6
Bahariabad ..	Bahariabad ..	42,051	4,556	46,607	2·2	1·2
Khanpur ..	Khanpur ..	30,929	3,038	33,967	2·1	1·4
Karanda ..	Karanda ..	51,232	3,795	55,027	2·6	2·001
Tahsil Saidpur ..	..	2,74,683	23,436	2,98,119	2·4	1·5
Total district ..	..	10,33,024	109,263	114,2287	1·1	1·2

Table XI.—*Excise*.

Year.	Receipt from foreign liquors.	Country spirit.		Receipt from *tari* and *sendhi*.	Drugs.			Opium.		Total receipts.	Total charges.	Incidence of receipts per 10,000 of population from—			Number of shops for sale of—		
		Receipts.	Consumption in gallons.		Total receipts.	Consumption in maunds of— *Ganja*.	Consumption in maunds of— *Charas*.	Total receipts.	Consumption.			Liquor including *tari*.	Drugs.	Opium.	Country spirit.	Drugs.	Opium.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Mds. s.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1900-1	88	58,753	25,581	11,732	26,565	31 28	23 16	4,415	11 17	1,01,607	1,989	772	291	48	125	81	15
1901-2	88	60,648	27,493	11,951	25,668	30 11	18 5	4,238	10 34	1,02,695	2,182	799	282	47	123	83	15
1902-3	144	70,267	32,987	12,636	27,645	37 7	16 36	4,904	13 13	1,15,622	2,836	913	304	54	124	83	15
1903-4	144	84,911	33,018	12,812	41,029	33 1	17 28	4,737	12 26	1,43,646	4,254	1,075	449	52	126	83	15
1904-5	146	88,027	34,336	11,054	42,426	37 39	16 10	4,806	12 28	1,46,561	3,409	1,090	466	53	126	84	15
1905-6	173	79,651	29,589	10,171	42,218	32 27	13 24	6,185	16 33	1,38,417	2,679	989	464	68	128	84	15
1906-7	204	79,229	29,987	10,290	45,063	31 18	15 13	4,928	12 29	1,39,731	1,976	986	495	54	126	84	15
1907-8	236	77,726	28,794	10,898	46,948	23 24	11 0	5,624	15 20	1,41,497	3,749	972	492	61	125	84	15
1908-9	282	67,052	23,949	10,770	43,181	25 4	13 30	9,911	29 36	1,31,323	3,681	884	422	108	107	84	15
1909-10	230	76,435	23,232	12,550	41,326	25 31	7 21	23,496	71 37	1,54,274	3,640	980	454	258	110	84	15
1910-11	205	88,277	28,143	17,478	49,120	43 36	13 13	14,529	29 33	1,69,733	4,603	1,162	540	160	108	83	15
1911-12	202	1,01,517	31,456	21,391	49,638	44 17	15 4	7,249	15 16	1,80,161	4,238	1,360	545	80	103	83	15

TABLE XII.—*Stamps.*

Year.	Receipts from— Non-Judicial.	Court-fee, including copies.	All sources.	Total charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-01	36,201	1,34,532	1,72,781	2,374
1901-02	34,022	1,49,689	1,85,958	3,882
1902-03	30,420	1,39,136	1,71,574	4,704
1903-04	30,437	1,31,480	1,64,145	3,991
1904-05	31,371	1,35,395	1,68,769	3,382
1905-06	33,199	1,38,088	1,73,109	4,452
1906-07	31,350	1,44,775	1,78,187	4,195
1907-08	38,032	1,48,547	1,88,844	3,930
1908-09	33,032	1,51,574	1,86,721	4,496
1909-10	36,912	1,56,308	1,95 470	4,797
1910-11	50,397	1,70,628	2,23,237	3,964
1911-12	29,806	1,52,516	1,84 647	4,202

TABLE XIII.—*Income-tax.*

Year.	Total receipts.	Collected by companies.		Profits of companies.		Other sources, part IV.				Total Charges.	Objection under part IV.	
		Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.			Number filed.	Wholly or partly successful.
						Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.		
1900-1	45,532	..	..	..	..	1,264	21,020	159	19,512	43	742	246
1901-2	44,189	..	..	..	..	1,276	21,043	164	18,147	65	468	171
1902-3	41,365	..	..	..	..	1,180	19,731	147	16,601	200	479	149
1903-4	27,183	..	..	..	..	338	10,150	124	12,992	54	235	90
1904-5	24,570	..	..	..	..	371	9,842	118	10,624	13	206	72
1905-6	24,023	..	..	..	..	328	8,994	117	11,119	21	159	52
1906-7	25,079	..	..	..	..	323	8,576	126	12,372	48	169	36
1907-8	23,487	..	..	..	..	316	8,317	119	10,883	20	160	49
1908-9	..	..	..	..	..	302	8,061	120	11,027	63	217	52
1909-10	..	..	..	..	..	307	8,037	112	10,356	..	169	51
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	345	8,887	111	10,364	..	235	69
1911-12	21,041	..	..	..	..	384	9,920	111	10,329	..	214	25

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only).*

Year.	Tahsil Ghazipur.				Tahsil Mohamdabad.			
	Under Rs. 2,000		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1900-1..	268	4,284	27	2,244	328	5,750	23	1,998
1901-2..	248	4,130	25	2,097	302	5,019	25	2,073
1902-3..	245	4,164	23	1,859	235	4,135	20	1,557
1903-4..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-5..	76	894	17	1,335	72	967	18	909
1905-6..	62	553	19	1,433	71	1,919	14	909
1906-7..	64	1,569	18	1,439	62	1,635	17	1,031
1907-8..	62	1,635	17	1,031	66	1,759	15	979
1908-9..	64	1,540	18	1,899	61	1,614	18	1,287
1909-10..	60	1,476	15	1,460	59	1,499	20	1,595
1910-11..	66	1,625	13	1,341	67	1,711	20	1,542
1911-12..	67	1,744	15	1,492	68	1,709	21	1,555

TABLE XIV.—*Income-tax by Tahsils (Part IV only)*—(concluded).

Year.	Tahsil Zamania.				Tahsil Saidpur.			
	Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.		Under Rs. 2,000.		Over Rs. 2,000.	
	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.	Assessees.	Tax.
1	2	3	4	5	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1900-1 ..	419	8,301	94	14,330	312	4,702	26	2,156
1901-2 ..	442	8,045	100	13,494	826	4,788	29	2,324
1902-3 ..	385	7,046	84	11,752	353	5,237	29	2,381
1903-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1904-5 ..	136	3,631	58	6,550	87	2,350	25	1,830
1905-6 ..	116	3,208	59	6,926	89	2,314	25	1,851
1906-7 ..	110	3,053	65	8,052	87	2,319	26	1,851
1907-8 ..	112	3,060	58	6,472	76	1,969	28	1,944
1908-9 ..	103	2,839	58	6,209	74	1,998	26	1,841
1909-10 ..	118	3,163	51	5,492	70	1,899	26	1,809
1910-11 ..	129	3,436	53	5,743	83	2,115	25	1,738
1911-12 ..	143	3,861	54	5,728	106	2,621	21	1,552

TABLE XV.—*District Board.*

Year.	Receipts.							Expenditure.									
	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Ferries.	Total expenditure.	Contributions to Provincial funds.	General administration.	Education.	Medical.	Scientific, &c.	Miscellaneous.	Civil works.	Pounds.	Debt.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
900-1 ..	2,632	3,165	41	2,114	599	2,676	17,073	89,946	..	2,005	27,540	9,655	..	16	47,487	1,145	2,098
901-2 ..	5,168	5,140	80	..	565	2,586	17,165	90,340	..	1,927	28,954	9,882	312	87	46,987	1.141	1,050
902-3 ..	5,882	5,269	89	97	843	2,173	16,080	94,429	..	2,201	32,706	10,160	367	43	47,039	1,303	610
903-4 ..	5,203	4,823	64	85	566	2,287	15 904	1,04,803	..	2,151	32,924	11,194	450	62	56,081	1,275	666
904-5 ..	4,039	5,156	45	1,052	3,842	2,785	15,547	1,17,684	..	2,256	33,008	10,409	399	123	69,076	1,403	410
05-6 ..	3,988	4,237	39	48	3,137	2,815	17,261	1,17,841	..	2,647	37,108	12,636	1,090	263	62,369	1,528	200
06-7 ..	3,961	4,661	67	90	790	2,732	16,613	1,22,546	..	2,922	39,746	11,234	830	481	65 144	1,872	317
07-8 ..	5,397	7,011	68	53	1,754	2,849	17,105	1,32,574	..	3,484	45,171	12,203	880	394	68,337	2,077	28
08-9 ..	5,203	4,353	49	65	882	2,556	16,855	1,25,589	..	3,359	48,979	13,687	1,093	477	55,786	2,108	100
09-10..	7,071	4,495	79	42	538	2,800	17,190	1,31,407	..	3,541	49,425	12,900	1,109	478	61,543	2,163	248
10-11..	7,917	4,286	79	136	823	2,970	16,798	1,23,586	..	3,875	46,370	14,320	1,871	483	54,562	2,105	..
11-12..	39,289	15,575	250	468	16,200	3,725	17,673	1,28,108	..	3,501	47,502	12,605	1,798	526	54,189	2,143	5,914

TABLE XVI.—*Municipality of Ghazipur.*

Year.	Income.							Expenditure.									
	Octroi.	Tax on houses and lands.	Other taxes.	Rents.	Loans.	Other sources.	Total.	Administration and collection of taxes.	Public safety	Water-supply and drainage. Capital.	Water-supply and drainage. Maintenance.	Conservancy.	Hospitals and dispensaries.	Public works.	Public instructions.	Other heads.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1900-1 ..	31,803	..	290	7,886	..	5,829	45,808	6,906	7,354	200	154	15,882	3,205	7,605	3,525	2,497	47,388
1901-2 ..	30,226	..	423	2,412	..	5,408	38,469	9,332	6,762	1,952	179	11,410	3,114	4,144	3,673	2,664	43,230
1902-3 ..	27,536	..	168	7,652	..	5,846	41,202	6,931	6,911	209	60	10,011	3,026	5,402	3,537	2,259	38,346
1903-4 ..	30,747	..	79	5,584	..	8,672	45,082	6,875	7,205	531	412	15,608	2,425	7,048	2,116	3,841	46,061
1904-5 ..	27,534	..	305	7,395	..	8,101	4,335	7,195	7,436	..	326	9,710	2,454	6,034	2,182	5,586	40,923
1905-6 ..	35,626	..	208	9,340	..	8,909	54,083	7,759	4,380	1,222	406	11,354	2,359	4,944	2,676	4,814	39,914
1906-7 ..	33,201	..	165	6,614	..	7,532	47,512	8,520	1,242	971	334	13,346	2,410	8,420	2,837	8,927	47,007
1907-8 ..	39,516	..	176	7,330	..	3,503	52,525	9,444	1,780	..	311	15,484	1,768	13,642	4,079	5,740	52,272
1908-9 ..	33,283	..	195	7,705	..	8,501	49,684	8,985	1,956	..	583	18,841	3,076	6,153	3,101	7,250	49,945
1909-10..	33,266	..	191	8,165	..	4,281	46,603	9,055	2,188	..	780	14,639	2,730	5,414	2,980	2,731	40,517
1910-11..	33,087	..	217	8,613	..	4,122	46,039	8,766	2,519	..	1,105	15,129	2,634	7,301	3,022	12,411	52,887
1911-12..	31,859	..	132	8,727	..	6,277	46,995	8,677	4,928	1,575	193	13,241	2,708	9,751	3,044	15,885	60,002

TABLE XVII.—*Detail of present allocation of the Ghazipur District Force, October* 1913.

	Civil.			Armed.			Town.		Rural.	
	Sub-inspectors.	Head constables.	Constables.	Sub-inspectors.	Head conrtables.	Constables.	Jamadars.	Chowkidars.	Road.	Village.
Ghazipur	3	8	89	..	..	..	..	..	2	224
Muhammadabad	2	1	12	..	1	4	1	11	..	161
Saidpur	2	1	14	..	1	4	1	8	..	158
Zamania	2	1	12	..	1	4	1	8	..	118
Shadiabad	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	147
Kasimabad	2	1	12	..	..	..	1	8	..	137
Karimuddinpur	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	156
Birno	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	8	103
Nandganj	2	1	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
Dhanapur	1	1	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Gahmar	2	1	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
Dildarnagar	1	1	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Mardah	1	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	4	73
Sadat	1	1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Fixed guards	..	1	3	..	5	19	..	..	..	..
Reserve	8	14	78	1	12	64	..	..	..	..
Total ..	33	36	313	1	20	95	4	35	14	1,638

	Head constables.	*Constables.*
Kotwali	2	24
Gorabazar	1	11
Bisheshwarganj	1	11
Razaganj	1	11
Barbarahna	1	11
Lotan Imli	1	11
Rajdepur	1	10
	8	89
Fixed guards.		
Treasury guard	2	9
Quarter guard	1	4
Magistrate's guard	1	8
Judge's guard	1	3
	5	19

TABLE XVIII.—*Education.*

Year.	Total.			Secondary education.			Primary education.		
	Schools and colleges.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.		Schools.	Scholars.	
		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1900-1 ..	188	8,641	509	12	1,251	..	175	7,333	509
1901-2 ..	187	8,876	449	12	1,190	..	174	7,614	449
1902-3 ..	205	10,095	442	11	693	..	193	9 393	442
1903-4 ..	205	10,316	457	15	734	2	189	9,573	455
1904-5 ..	202	9,221	460	14	1,277	28	187	7,939	432
1905-6 ..	220	9,978	512	15	1,277	34	204	8,700	478
1906-7 ..	252	10,899	889	12	1,205	34	240	9,694	855
1907-8 ..	339	17,253	1,101	12	1,291	27	327	15 968	1,074
1908-9 ..	306	16,239	1,446	12	950	25	294	15,289	1,420
1909-10 ..	246	13,885	940	12	929	37	234	12,956	903
1910-11 ..	249	12,646	832	12	951	27	237	11,795	805
1911-12 ..	269	13,588	779	10	854	..	259	12,662	851

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1913.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Ghazipur.	Ghazipur.	Ghazipur Victoria School.	High school ..	230
		Ghazipur Mission School	Ditto ..	229
		Ghazipur Tahsili School.	Middle Vernacular ..	186
		Ghazipur Chashmai Rahmat.	Middle Vernacular, aided.	13
		Ghazipur Mission orphanage.	Ditto ..	41
		Ghazipur Patwari School.	Upper Primary ..	88
		* Ghazipur H. B. or Branch School.	Lower Primary ..	143
		Ghazipur Mission Branch.	Do. aided Municipal	55
		Ghazipur Langah ..	Upper Primary, Municipal.	116
		" Gorabazar ..	Ditto ..	194
		" Martinganj ..	Lower Primary, Municipal.	30
		" Mianpura ..	Ditto ..	92
		" Chashmai Rahmat Branch.	Upper Primary Municipal, aided.	49
		" Niazi ..	Lowar Primary, Municipal, aided.	44
		" Terhi Bazar ..	Ditto ..	133
		" Nawabganj ..	Ditto ..	41
		" Misir Bazar ..	Ditto ..	47
		Ghazipur Raiganj Girls' School.	Lower Primary, Municipal.	43
		Ghazipur Nawabganj School.	Ditto ..	25
		Ghazipur Model Girls' School.	Upper Primary	55
		* Ghazipur Gorabazar Girls' School.	Lower Primary, Municipal, aided.	38
		Ghazipur Victoria Sanskrit Department.	High School, Municipal, aided.	27
		* Ghazipur Arya Kanya Pathshala.	Lower Primay, aided	39
		* Ghazipur D. A. V. School.	English Middle School	35
		Ghazipur 4 Arabic and Persian.	Arabic and Persian, Private.	66
		Ghazipur 5 Schools ..	Koran teaching, Private	91
		Ghazipur 1 School ..	Hindi Private, ..	35
		Ghazipur Training or Normal School.	Lower Primary ..	5
		Ghazipur Chashmai Rahmat.	Oriental High School	78
		Pithapur	Lower Primary ..	33
		Fatehullahpur ..	Ditto ..	46
		Sauram	Ditto ..	77
		Dhanapur	Ditto ..	50
		Lawa	Lower Primary, aided	53

* New schools.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1913—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Ghazipur—(*concluded*).	Ghazipur—(*concld*).	Khalispur	Lower Primary, aided	45
		Manpur	Ditto ..	36
		Baipur	Ditto ..	30
		* Bouri	Lower Primary, aided	45
		Sakra	Ditto ..	49
		* Bangawan ..	Ditto ..	42
		Arya Samaj Night School.	Free School ..	40
	Pachotar ..	Mardah	Upper Primary ..	144
		Birno	Ditto ..	80
		Badhupur	Lower Primary ..	44
		Barhi	Ditto ..	55
		Bhojapur	Ditto ..	86
		Nakhatpur ..	Lower Primary, aided	53
		Indour	Ditto ..	36
		Abisahan	Ditto ..	45
		* Dhaneshpur ..	Ditto ..	49
		Singera	Ditto ..	49
		* Gainchour ..	Ditto ..	50
		Palia	Ditto ..	61
	Shadiabad.	Jalalabad	Upper Primary ..	86
		Burhanpur ..	Ditto ..	130
		Shadiabad	Ditto ..	115
		Barhat	Lower Primary ..	102
		Pahitia	Ditto ..	36
		Sikhri	Ditto ..	70
		Kanwan	Ditto ..	81
		Mandra	Lower Primary, aided	30
		Reoria	Ditto ..	55
		Basila	Ditto ..	50
		Satarjahanpur ..	Ditto ..	42
		Burhanpur .. :	Ditto ..	51
		Khutahi	Ditto ..	48
		* Parari	Ditto ..	50
		* Dehma	Ditto ..	33
		* Manihari	Ditto ..	40
		Kathkauli	Ditto ..	38
		* Kharwadih ..	Ditto ..	39
		* Padumpur ..	Ditto ..	51
		* Burhanpur Girls' School.	Ditto ..	34
		* Pahitia School ..	Ditto ..	14
		* Masudpur ..	Arabic, Private ..	6
		* Mandra	Hindi, Private ..	5
		* Talgaon	Ditto ..	8
Saidpur	Saidpur ..	Saidpur	Middle Vernacular School.	175
		Saidpur Training class	Lower Primary ..	6
		Saidpur Girls' School ..	Lower Primary, aided	47
		Saidpur H. B. ..	Lower Primary ..	189
		* Saidpur 2 Schools ..	Arabic, Private ..	12
		Sadat 2 Schools ..	Ditto ..	10
		* Dewapar	Hindi, Private ..	35

* New schools.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1913—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Saidpur—(*concluded*).	Saidpur—(*concld*).	* Rajapur	Hindi, Private ..	32
		* Abhaura	Sanskrit, Private ..	2
		Gajadherpur ..	Upper Primary ..	102
		Pachdeora ..	Ditto ..	81
		Bikrampur ..	Ditto ..	100
		Sadat	Ditto ..	130
		Maudha	Ditto ..	48
		Deokali	Ditto ..	110
		Maudhia	Lower Primary ..	90
		Brahpur	Ditto ..	45
		Newada	Ditto ..	61
		Naikdih	Lower Primary, aided	49
		Paharpur Kalan ..	Ditto ..	50
		Deochandpur ..	Ditto ..	35
		Sauna	Ditto ..	50
		Piari	Upper Primary, aided	45
		Do.	Middle School, Private	10
		Bhuarpur	Lower Primary ..	40
		Dhuarjun	Ditto ..	41
		Dobaitha	Ditto ..	49
		Kakarhi	Ditto ..	32
		* Oakraon	Ditto ..	56
	Karanda..	Goshendepur ..	Upper Primary ..	147
		Mainpur	Ditto ..	135
		Karanda	Ditto ..	100
		Kataria	Ditto ..	110
		Jamuaon	Lower Primary ..	56
		Sikanderpur ..	Ditto ..	51
		Dinapur	Lower Primary, aided	52
		Puraina	Ditto ..	44
		Chochakpur ..	Ditto ..	59
		Ameda	Ditto ..	43
		Amehta	Ditto ..	41
		Sonharia	Ditto ..	36
		Barsara	English, Private ..	64
		Mainpur Girls' School ..	Lower Primary ..	38
		Goshendepur ..	Ditto ..	34
	Bahariabad	Mirzapur	Upper Primary ..	121
		Kaneri	Ditto ..	80
		Bahariabad ..	Ditto ..	122
		Bhimapar	Ditto ..	96
		Mangari	Ditto ..	104
		Mai	Lower Primary, aided	32
		Paliwar	Ditto ..	38
		Bhala	Ditto ..	38
		* Mirzapur Girls' School	Ditto ..	28
		Bahariabad ..	Arabic, Private ..	7
	Khanpur..	Rampur	Upper Primary ..	106
		Belahri	Ditto ..	84
		Gouri	Lower Primary ..	44
		Khanpur	Ditto ..	63
		Singarpur	Lower Primary, aided	31
		Rampur Girls' School ..	Ditto ..	27

* New schools.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1913—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Zamania.	Zamania ..	Zamania	Middle Vernacular School.	99
		Do.	Arabic, Private ..	34
		Nauli	Middle, Vernacular ..	86
		Zamania	English Private ..	54
		Sherpur	Upper Primary ..	93
		Deoria	Ditto ..	200
		Suhwal	Ditto ..	85
		Reotipur	Ditto ..	223
		Dewal	Ditto ..	79
		Dharni	Ditto ..	142
		Gahmar	Ditto ..	193
		Tari	Ditto ..	138
		Dildarnagor ..	Ditto ..	152
		Pachokher ..	Ditto ..	80
		Barwin	Ditto ..	66
		Nagsar	Ditto ..	59
		Gaduamaksudpur ..	Lower Primary ..	58
		Sowrai	Ditto ..	63
		Betaber	Ditto ..	45
		Hariberpur ..	Ditto ..	62
		Deorhi	Ditto ..	40
		Tajpur	Ditto ..	37
		Usia	Ditta ..	61
		Nauli H. B. ..	Ditto ..	135
		Bara	Upper Primary ..	45
		Sair	Lower Primary ..	57
		Zamania H. B. ..	Ditto ..	115
		Dharni Sanskrit Path shalla.	Lower Primary, aided	53
		Jubrajpur	Ditto ..	38
		Amoura	Ditto ..	41
		Hasanpura	Ditto ..	30
		Derhgawan ..	Ditto ..	40
		* Basuka	Ditto ..	41
		Tilwa	Ditto ..	41
		Matsa	Ditto ..	51
		* Darauli	Ditto ..	28
		* Bhadahun ..	Ditto ..	34
		* Pakri	Ditto ..	39
		Aunti	Ditto ..	43
		Saidabad	Ditto ..	47
		Rakasha	Ditto ..	45
		Patkania	Ditto ..	37
		Bairanpur Girls' School.	Ditto ..	29
		Nauli Girls' School ..	Ditto ..	18
		Bara Girls School ..	Ditto ..	18
		* Dobaitha.. ..	Arabic, Private ..	4
		* Suhwal 2 Schools ..	Hindi, Private ..	27
		* Dhasuka	Ditto ..	10
		Baresar	Ditto ..	20
		* Reotipur	Private Middle Vernacular.	..
		Usia	Hindi, Private ..	12
		Gahmar	English, Private ..	31

* New schools.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1913—(*continued*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Zamania—(*concluded*).	Mahaich ..	Kamalpur	Middle Vernacular School.	112
		Awazapur	Upper Primary ..	109
		Dharaon	Ditto ..	100
		Sisaunda	Ditto ..	78
		Torwa	Ditto ..	70
		Dhanapur	Ditto ..	103
		Hingutar	Ditto ..	109
		Kamalpur H. B. ..	Ditto ..	125
		Kadirabad ..	Ditto ..	44
		Hetimpur ..	Ditto ..	45
		Kharan	Lower Primary, aided	37
		Amadpur	Ditto ..	43
		Aunti	Ditto ..	44
		Madhopur	Ditto ..	40
		* Ahkaura	Ditto ..	51
		Amra	Ditto ..	50
		* Kohda	Ditto ..	33
		* Barhan	Ditto ..	32
		* Bhadahun ..	Ditto ..	34
		Dabaria	Ditto ..	34
		Raitha	Ditto ..	32
		Nigura	Ditto ..	40
		Kadirabad Girls School	Lower Primary, aided	17
		Kamalpur ditto ..	Lower Primary ..	42
		Kharan ditto ..	Ditto ..	25
		Raitha ditto ..	Ditto ..	35
	Zamania ..	Dildarnager ..	Arabic, Private ..	
		Kurra 2 Schools ..	Ditto ..	
		* Mircha	Ditto ..	
		Usia 2 Schools ..	Ditto ..	
		* Sair	Ditto ..	
Mohamdabad.	Mohamdabad.	Mohamdabad ..	Middle Vernacular School.	80
		Ditto ..	Arabic, Private ..	13
		Parsa	Upper Primary ..	112
		Lathudih	Ditto ..	90
		Birpur	Ditto ..	121
		Ghauspur	Ditto ..	91
		Balapur	Ditto ..	70
		Karimuddinpur ..	Ditto ..	100
		Nonehra	Ditto ..	60
		Kundesar	Ditto ..	170
		Gangauli	Ditto ..	77
		Awathai	Ditto ..	74
		Mohanpura ..	Ditto ..	88
		Gondour	Ditto ..	59
		Pali	Lower Primary ..	50
		Mahend	Ditto ..	63
		Maheshpur ..	Ditto ..	36
		Mirzabad	Ditto ..	47
		Mohamdabad H. B. ..	Ditto ..	147
		Sukhdehra ..	Lower Primary, aided	50

* New schools.

LIST OF SCHOOLS, 1913—(*concluded*).

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class of school.	Attendance.
Mohamdabad—(*concluded*).	Mohamdabad—(*concld*).	Jogapur	Lower Primary aided	60
		Rajapur	Ditto ..	32
		* Belasri	Ditto ..	43
		Fatehpur Atwa ..	Ditto ..	31
		* Rajaule	Ditto ..	42
		Jogamusah b ..	Ditto ..	51
		Kanwan	Ditto ..	45
		Fakhanpura ..	Ditto ..	27
		* Amrupur.. ..	Ditto ..	47
		Birpur Girls' Schools ..	Lower Primary ..	34
		Mahend 2 Schools ..	Arabic and Persian, Private.	28
		* Kundesar ..	Sanskrit, Private ..	50
		* Ghauspur ..	Arabic, Private ..	7
		* Kathaut	Hindi, Private ..	30
		* Balua	Ditto ..	2
	Zahurabad	Bahadurganj ..	Middle Vernacular School.	80
		Kasimabad ..	Upper Primary ..	88
		Bahadurganj H. B. ..	Lower Primary ..	133
		Zahurabad	Ditto ..	44
		Sagapali	Ditto ..	59
		Katya	Ditto ..	58
		Mahraur	Lower Primary, aided	44
		Benipur	Ditto ..	34
		* Baresar	Arabic, Private ..	8
		* Do.	Sanskrit, Private ..	12
	Dehma. ..	Asawer	Upper Primary ..	65
		Tajpur Dehma ..	Ditto ..	135
		Bamhanpura ..	Lower Primary, aided	41

* New schools.

ROADS, 1914.	Length.		
	M.	fur.	ft
A.—PROVINCIAL.			
1. Ghazipur to Dohrighat and Gorakhpur	20	4	0
2. Ghazipur to Pushta Ghat road	1	4	0
Total	22	0	0
B.—LOCAL.			
I—A.—First class roads, metalled, bridged and drained throughout			
1. Azamgarh to Birno for Ghazipur road	12	0	580
2. Station road (P. W. D. godown to Municipal boundary, Husainpur road)	3	7	334
3. Hata branch road via Muhammadabad	2	6	0
4. Road from Urdu Bazar Octroi outpost to Ballia road ..	0	4	185
5. Road from Rauza Ghazi Mian Octroi outpost to Rajdpur level crossing	0	1	545
6. Feeder road from Muhammadabad to Yusufpur railway station, B. N.-W. Railway	1	4	0
7. Shahbaz Kuli railway feeder road	0	1	926
8. Ghazipur city railway station feeder road	0	1	490
9. Aunrihar railway feeder road	0	1	240
10. Ghazipur club to Benares road	2	1	172
Total	23	7	173
I—B.—First class roads, metalled, partially bridged and drained.			
1. Benares to Ghazipur via Saidpur road including Langarpur section	28	1	409
2. Ghazipur to Ballia, road via Korantadih	24	4	317
3. Ghazipur to Grand Trunk road via Zamania railway station	13	6	337
4. Station road from Nawapura Ghat to Bisheshargan j ..	0	5	290
5. Zamania Goods shed road	0	0	900
Total	67	3	273
II—A.—Second class roads, unmetalled, bridged and drained throughout.			
1. Ghazipur to Phepna via Lathudih and Baragaon ..	17	2	264
2. Faridchak to Rasra via Kasimabad	17	0	0
3. Ghazipur to Grand Trunk Road via Zamania ..	10	0	0
4. Sadat to Saidpur	11	0	0
5. Yusufpur railway road (feeder)	1	4	0
6. Dhodhadih railway feeder road	0	2	645
7. Karimuddinpur railway feeder road	0	2	330
Total	57	3	580

ROADS, 1914—*(continued.)*	Length.		
	M.	fur.	ft.
II.—B.—Second class roads, unmetalled, partially bridged and drained.			
1. Chiraya Kot to Saidpur via Bahariabad	13	0	0
2 Kotwa to Rasra via Lathudih and Pardhanpur ..	16	4	0
3 Ghazipur to Grand Trunk Road via Zamania ..	5	0	455
Total ..	34	4	455
V.—Fifth class roads, cleared, partially bridged and drained.			
1. Chiraya Kot and Saidpur via Bahariabad	4	0	0
2. Bahariabad to Kagzipur via Shadiabad and Birno ..	27	0	0
3. Ghazipur to Jalalabad via Tand and Ferozpur ..	20	0	0
4. Saidpur to Shadiabad via Bhitri	14	0	0
5. Zuharganj to Jaunpur boundary via Khanpur ..	7	4	521
6. Dharammarpur to Paharpur cross road	4	4	0
7. Jalalabad to Kasimabad via Mardah	17	6	264
8. Muhammadabad to Bahadurganj via Kasimabad ..	21	0	0
9. Lathudih to Ballia boundary via Dehma	4	0	0
10. Tari railway station to Gahmar via Sohwal and Reotipur ..	15	4	0
11. Benares to Ghazipur via Charni Dharammarpur and Chochakpur.	18	0	0
12. Mahoji to Sakaldiha via Kamalpur	14	0	0
13. Baresar to Benares boundary via Dhanapur	18	4	0
14. Karanda cross road	4	0	0
15. Patna to Gomti bank and Babatpur Ghat via Rampur and Gauri.	7	0	0
16. Rajwaria Ghat to Karampur via Bhimapar	10	0	0
17. Raitha to Dhina railway station	1	0	528
18. Bara and Saidpur via Gahmar, Zamania and Chochakpur	45	0	0
Total ..	252	7	653
VI.—Sixth class roads, cleared only.			
1. Jobrajpur to Piarepur via Sadat	8	0	0
2. Firoz to Shahpur	3	0	0
3 Bari Bagh to Andhaun	2	4	0
4. Khanpur to Mirnapur Shaqqa	2	0	0
5. Razaganj to Dungurpur via Khalispur	7	0	0
6. Saklenabad to Mirnapur	3	0	0
7. Mirnapur to Chandarsen Patti	4	0	0
8. Barhi to Bogna	2	0	0
9. Baribagh to Mirnapur	3	0	0
10. Reotipur to Bhadaura via Nauli	7	0	0
11. Nauli to Karahia	4	0	0
12. Nawapura Ghat to Tari railway station	2	0	0
13. Bhagirathpur to Tari via Garua	3	0	0
14. Tajpur to Sohwal via Dharni	9	0	0
15. Zamania to Lahwar	5	0	0
16. Aunti to Benares boundary	3	0	0
17. Mannipatti to Guraini Ghat	1	4	0
18. Dhanapur to Benares boundary via Awazapur ..	5	4	0

ROADS, 1914—*(concluded)*.	Length.		
	M	fur.	ft.
VI.—Sixth class roads, cleared only—(concluded).			
19. Srikantpur to Benares boundary	2	6	0
20. Bhitri to Deokali via Mandpur	3	4	0
21. Deochandpur to Chochakpur via Paharpur	8	4	0
22. Mahulia to Deochandpur	2	4	0
23. Manjha to Ganges bank	1	4	0
24. Yusufpur to Malsa via Balapur	2	0	0
25. Sabua to Chochakpur up to Ganges bank	4	4	0
26. Hetim Chak to Ballia boundary via Zahurabad ..	9	0	0
27. Parsa to Ballia boundary via Amhat	10	0	0
28. Bhanwarkol to Birpur..	4	0	0
29. Mirzabad to Narainpur	3	2	0
30. Dehma to Ballia boundary	3	0	0
31. Gahmar to Bhataura	3	0	0
32. Pachokhar to Matsa via Umarganj	4	4	0
33. Pachokhar to Belahra, via Tisaura	5	0	0
34. Pachokhar to Garhwa via Bishanpur	3	0	0
35. Gahmar to Sair	0	4	0
Total ..	144	4	0

FERRIES.

River.	Name of ferry.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Ganges	Saidpur ..	Saidpur ..	Saidpur ..	District Board.	1,200
	Bhulwaria ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,000
	Chakeri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	500
	Narauli ..	Mahaich ..	Zamania ..	Do. ..	} 2,070
	Chochakpur	Karanda ..	Saidpur ..	Do. ..	
	Guraini ..	Mahaich ..	Zamania ..	Do. ..	
	Sisaunda ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	
	Dharammarpur.	Karanda ..	Saidpur ..	Do. ..	1,875
	Tajpur Manjha.	Zamania ..	Zamania ..	Private.	
	Matsa ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Jeopur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Deoria ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Patthal or Wazirabad.	Ghazipur ..	Ghazipur	District Board	600
	Nawapura ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	1,125
	Ghazipur Tarighat.	Do. ..	Do. ..	B. and N. W. Railway.	2,400
	Kalupur ..	Zamania ..	Zamania ..	District Board.	1,300
	Patkania ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Private.	
	Narayanpur or Hariharpur.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Sadhopur or Rampur.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Nekdilpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Gahmar ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Birpur ..	Muhammadabad.	Muhammadabad.	District Board.	1,175
Karamnasa.	Tajpur Kurra	Zamania ..	Zamania ..	Private.	
	Khajuri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Amaura ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Dewal ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Lahna ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Sair ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Bhataura ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Bara (Karamnasa).	Do. ..	Do. ..	District Board.	680
	Saraila Chitra Koni.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Private.	
	Karmahri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Deorhi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Mahuji Nala.	Mahuji ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	

FERRIES—*(concluded)*.

River.	Name of ferry.	Pargana.	Tahsil.	Management.	Income.
					Rs.
Gumti..	Gurhat ..	Khanpur ..	Saidpur ..	Private.	
	Gauri ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Gangi ..	Paharpur ..	Saidpur ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Pachara ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Bilasi ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Sabna ..	Karanda ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Parmet-ghat	Do. ..	Do. ..	District Board.	400
Sarju ..	Sidhgar ghat	Zahurabad ..	Muhammadabad.	Do. ..	65
Mangai ..	Chauja ..	Shadiabad ..	Ghazipur	Private.	
	Nasratpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Chhapri ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Bazidpur ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.	
Besu ..	Hathia Ram	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Molnapur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Shadiabad ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Singhnathpur	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Andila ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Yusufpur ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Kataila ..	Ghazipur ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Baghol ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Mehar Alipur	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Rasulpur Kandhwara.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Chaonrahi ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Do.	
	Dungarpur..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.	

POST OFFICES.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Class.
Ballia district	..	Karon	Sub-post office attached to the Ghazipur head office.
Ghazipur ..	Ghazipur ..	Ghazipur	Head Office.
		Ghazipur city ..	Sub-Office.
		Ghazipur, Misra Bazar ..	Branch Office.
		Nandganj	Sub-Office.
		Zangipur	Branch Office.
		Pithapur	Ditto.
		Pahitia	Ditto.
Do. ..	Pachotar ..	Birnon	Ditto.
		Mardah	Ditto.
Do. ..	Shadiabad ..	Shadiabad	Sub-Office.
		Jalalabad	Branch Office.
Muhammadabad.	Zahurabad ..	Bahadurganj ..	Ditto.
		Qasimabad	Sub-Office.
Do. ..	Muhammadabad.	Muhammadabad ..	Ditto.
		Karimuddinpur ..	Ditto.
		Nonahra	Ditto
		Kuresar	Branch Office.
		Gangauli	Ditto.
		Birpur	Ditto.
		Ghauspur	Ditto
		Mubarakpur ..	Ditto.
Zamaniah ..	Zamaniah ..	Zamaniah	Ditto.
		Zamaniah station ..	Sub-Office.
		Gahmar	Ditto.
		Dildarnagar ..	Ditto
		Reotipur	Branch Office.
		Tarighat	Ditto.
		Bara	Ditto.
		Deoria	Ditto.
		Bhadaura	Ditto.
Do. ..	Mahaich ..	Dhanapur	Ditto.
		Kamalpur	Ditto.
Saidpur ..	Saidpur ..	Saidpur	Sub-Office.
		Sadat	Ditto.
		Deokali	Branch Office.
		Aunrihar	Ditto
		Bhitri	Ditto.
Do. ..	Bahariabad ..	Bahriabad	Ditto.
Do. ..	Khanpur ..	Rampur	Ditto.
Do. ..	Karanda ..	Karanda	Sub-Office.

MARKETS, 1915.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Ghazipur	Ghazipur ..	Nandganj	Friday.
	Shadiabad	Jalalabad	Do.
		Mustafabad (Baragaoan)	Thursday.
		Sikhri	Monday.
	Pachotar ..	Birnon	Tuesday and Friday.
		Mardah	Monday and Thursday.
		Bogna	Wednesday.
		Nakhatpur	Do.
Muhammadabad.	Zahurabad	Amhat	Monday.
		Qasimabad (Sonbarsa) ..	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Bahadurganj ..	Wednesday and Saturday.
		Baresar	Sunday and Thursday.
		Shahbazpur ..	Sunday.
		Mata	Tuesday.
		Sagapali	Wednesday.
		Nawada	Do.
		Kamupur	Do.
		Fateh Sarai ..	Thursday.
		Zahurabad	Friday.
		Banka	Do.
		Dubhia	Saturday.
		Barachaur	Do
		Ghausalpur ..	Thursday and Sunday.
	Muhammadabad.	Muhammadabad (Chak Rashid)	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Qazipur Siraj (Yusufpur)	Ditto.
		Kuresar	Monday and Thursday.
		Birpur	Ditto
		Ghauspur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Gangauli	Ditto
		Mirzabad	Ditto.
		Bishunpura (Raghubarganj).	Ditto.
		Kamalpur Lodi ..	Sunday and Thursday.
		Karimaddinpur ..	Ditto.
		Authai	Sunday and Friday.
		Gharjori	Tuesday and Friday.
		Gandpah	Monday.
		Mahend	Sunday.
		Sonari	Tuesday.
		Gandaur	Wednesday.
		Khardiha	Saturday.
		Rasulpur Habibullah ..	Do
		Baddopur	Tuesday.
	Dehma ..	Tajpur	Tuesday.
		Utraon	Monday.
		Bibipur	Friday.
		Ghosalpur	Sunday and Thursday.

MARKETS, 1915—*(concluded).*

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Market days.
Zamania ..	Zamania ..	Zamania	Tuesday and Saturday.
		Bara	Ditto.
		Nauli	Tuesday and Friday.
		Reotipur	Sunday and Wednesday.
		Betabar	Wednesday.
		Sadhopur (Rampur) ..	Thursday.
Saidpur	Saidpur ..	Nek Dih	Thursday.
	Bahriabad	Bahriabad	Wednesday.
		Bhimapar	Friday.
	Karanda	Karanda	Sunday, Wednesday and Thursday.
		Barsara	Wednesday.

FAIRS, 1915.

	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Ghazipur.	Ghazipur.	Ghazipur	Ramlila	Kuar sudi 1st to 10th.	5,000
		Do.	Dadri	Kartik puranmashi.	600
		Manpur	Ramlila	Kuar sudi 10th	2,000
		Andhaun	Dadri	Kartik puranmashi.	2,000
		Ghazipur	Piyala	Aghan sudi 5th	1,000
		Do.	Manohar Das	Every Thursday in Sawan.	500
		Do.	Ghazi Mian	First Sunday in Jeth.	2,000
	Pachotar.	Khalispur	Tirmohani	Bhadon sudi 12th	2,000
		Sasaunda	Dhanusjag	Aghan sudi 5th	400
		Soram	Ramlila	Kuar sudi 2nd to 10th.	400
		Birnon	Ditto	Ditto	1,000
		Mardah	Ditto	Ditto	1,200
		Gobindpur	Ditto	Ditto	400
		Behra	Ditto	Ditto	600
		Bhagalpur	Ramnaumi	Chait sudi 9th	600
		Sulemanpur	Sheoratri	Phagun badi 13th	1,000
		Bogna	Ramlila	Kuar sudi 10th	1,000
		Urasand	Madarshah	Every Thursday	400
	Shadiabad.	Padampur	Dasahra	Jeth sudi 10th	1,200
		Do.	Ramnaumi	Chait sudi 9th	1,500
		Hariharpur	Ditto	Ditto	400
		Kanwan	Dadri	Kartik puranmashi.	3,000
		Kathghara	Dhanusjag	Aghan sudi 5th	1,200
		Shadiabad	Ramlila	Kuar sudi 2nd to 10th.	[illegible]
		Yusufpur	Ditto	Ditto.	500
Muhammadabad.	Zahurabad.	Zahurabad	Sheoratri	Phagun badi 13th and Baisakh badi 13th.	4,500
		Bahadurganj	Ramnaumi	Chait sudi 9th	450
	Muhammadabad.	Karimuddinpur	Ditto	Ditto	2,000
		Muhammadabad.	Dargah Ghazi-ud-din.	1st Sunday in Jeth.	400
		Do.	Piyala	1st Thursday in Aghan.	600
		Kurerar	Dadri	Kartik puranmashi	800
		Hanuman Chauki.	Tirmohani	Bhadon sudi 12th	3,000
		Bahoranpah	Sheoratri	Phagun badi 13th	600

FAIRS, 1915—*(concluded)*.

Tahsil.	Pargana.	Locality.	Name of fair.	Date.	Approximate average attendance.
Zamania.	Zamania	Zamania ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar sudi 2nd to 10th.	800
		Sherpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,000
		Reotipur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,200
		Bara ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	300
		Fatehpur bazar appertaining to Usia.	Ditto ..	From 1st week of Kuar to sudi 10th.	800
		Nauli ..	Ditto ..	Kuar 2nd to 10th	300
		Dharni ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	200
		Gahmar ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,000
		Do. ..	Ramnaumi ..	Chait sudi 9th ..	2,000
		Sohwal ..	Dhanusjag ..	Aghan badi 13th	2,050
	Mahaich.	Hingotar ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar sudi 2nd to 10th.	800
		Dhanapur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	600
		Kamalpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	1,000
		Dabaria ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	500
		Guraini ..	Khichri Sankrant.	Makr Sankrant..	1,000
Saidpur.	Saidpur.	Saidpur ..	Sheikh Saman Shah.	Wednesday and Thursday after Chait sudi 5th.	5,000
		Naikdih ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar 1st to 10th	400
		Gopalpur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	300
		Saidpur khas..	Ditto ..	Kuar badi 1st to end of Kuar.	800
	Karanda	Chochakpur ..	Dadri ..	Kartik Puranmashi.	6,000
	Khanpur.	Khanpur ..	Ramlila ..	Kuar sudi 1st to 10th.	300
		Belahri ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	600
		Rampur ..	Ditto ..	Ditto ..	500
	Bahariabad.	Bahariabad ..	Exhibition ..	1st week of Phagun.	6,000